ALL QUIET ALONG. THE MONONGAHEL

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR

Victorious Workers Preserve. Strict Military Order at Homestead.

ARMS WITH AMMUNITION

Pouring Into the Town and Being Plentifully Distributed.

The Carnegie Mills Placed in Charge of the Regular Watchmen-Except the Invading Barges Not a Particle of Property Has Been Destroyed-A Close Watch Kept for a Further Attack-Congratulations and Promises of Reinforcements Received -Saloons Remain Closed and There Is No Dissipation-How the Cannon Used in the Battle Was Secured-The Speedy Hushing of Two Anarchists the Most Exciting Feature.

No one disputed the possession of Homestead with the locked-out workmen yesterday. Nothing of a warlike character except the continual watch developed up to midnight. The several barrooms in the town remained closed until evening, and there was no drinking or dissipation. The principal streets of the town were abandoned all day, and the people who did not attend the funerals of their dead associates remained on guard on the river banks, about the great Homestead works, and at the railroad station.

Under the surface of the almost painful quiet, however, there was a nervous current that at times seemed ominous. Wild reports reached the labor leaders from every direction that armed invaders are headed in the direction of the recent conflict and the active spirits, while endeavoring to keep down even an evidence of concern, moved hurriedly along the guard lines, keeping the watchers on the alert and prepared for any surprise that might be given them. "he disposition of the workingmen to reain away from the Homestead works smed significant.

Vorks Now in the Watchmen's Bands. in the advice of the leaders of the ed-out men, the great works are left stolly and whally in the hands of the the surrender of the Plakertons has there

been any necessity to protect the property of

the Carnegie Company.

The Carnegie interests are certainly in the hands of Carnegie's authorized agents here, and Hugh O'Donnell, the recognized leader of the men, said vesterday evening just before leaving for Pittsburg, and probably for Harrisburg to see the Governer that his men would under no conditions touch violently any part of the company's property.

"So long as our places are not endangered, just so long will the steel company's possessions here be jealously guarded by the locked-out men." Mr. O'Donnell said. "Our interests are like Mr. Carnegie's here; our homes, our families are here also, and only the presence of unfriendly invaders will force us into a defensive position."

The Men Very Much Encouraged.

Wednesday morning's victory has some what flushed and encouraged the men. They would now face, without the remotest evidence of fear, any part of our standing army. Their presence, with a few revolvers and ar abundance of clubs, repulsed, held back and subdued the 300 Pinkertons when they appeared here with the daylight on Wednes-day morning, but since then they have armed themselves, and they are now prepared with all the implements of modern

small brass cannon, rifles, Floberts, double barreled shotguns and pocket pistols, they took from the Pinkertons after surrender at least 200 repeating rifles and much of the ammunition tound on board the barges after the unfortunate invaders had given themselves up. In addition to this guns have been sent there from Pittsburg and other points. None of the guns sent are new. They are all old and of different varieties. Considerable ammunition has been but chased.

Where the Dynamite Was Secured.

The dynamite used in Wednesday morn ing's bombardment was purchased in stores and shops at Homestead. The oil used in endeavoring to burn the Pinkertons and their barges belonged to the steel company, and was taken from their tanks in the

workshops.
Since the workmen strengthened their position by the capture of the repeating rifles and ammunition, enough for a protracted battle, they have been content, and have not endeavored to secure additional arms. The leaders, however, have received encouragement from several labor organizations throughout the country, and an unsigned telegram received here yesterday

"Five thousand workingmen are ready with guns to help you at Homestead.' Many congratulatory telegrams from

other points were received and they greatly encouraged the workmen.

It was reported yesterday morning that many of the Pinkertons perished, when the iron-clad barges were burned, after the sur-render. This report could not be verified. The old hulks of the barges were searched last evening, but nothing was found that would indicate the burning of the men. The unburned portion of the barges were floated down the river, about a square, and are now safely moored to the Edna, a pretty little steamer, which has been used by the work-

ing people to patrol the river while guardae Pinkertons Not A

give the number of men who went to Homestead with the "Little Bill" as 300. It is conceded that a few of the Pinkertons escaped in the confusion of the surrender. The officer in charge of them got away, but it seems improbable that many of them could escape the crowd that received them when they yielded to the superior force of the workmen.

It was claimed Wednesday night that only the wounded were taken down the river in the steamer which brought them here, and nobody is able to make even an effort at accounting for the discrepancy in the count of the officers. The whole matter is clouded, but no one at Homestead had any information of the exact number of men who were on the barges. The men after their surrender refused or were unable to give any definite information.

There are none of them at Homestead now. None of them escaped by way of the water, and nobody believes that more than dozen of them could have gotten away by mingling with the excited and confused

party of the strikers rebuilt the little piece of fence which had been torn down the day

Coroner McDowell Selects a Jury to Inquire Into the Causes of Denth-Only Eight So Far Reported Dead to the Proper Coroner McDowell has commenced the

READY FOR THE 'QUEST.

PITTSBURG.

reliminary work of his inquisition which is to take place as soon as peace can be sufficiently restored at Homestead to enable him to arrive at the facts that led to the sacrifice of the lives of the men who died in the Homestead engagement Wednesday worning. He is determined that no effort shall be lost sight of that may in any way lead to the detection of anyone that may turnish evidence leading to the cause of the

for use in times of trouble. They possess no such secret, and it such was the case the guns would not have remained hidden during the trouble.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1892-TWELVE

ANARCHISTS TERRIFIED.

They Distribute Circulars That Stir Up the Workmen-Threats to Kill Them Made by the Crowd-Locked Up for Safe Keeping Until the Hearing.

Quite a stir was created this morning mong the workmen assembled at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association when one of the pickets announced that two Amarchists had arrived on the last train from Pittsburg and were now distrib-uting a bloodthirsty circular along the streets which advocated the use of dynamite in settling the present labor trouble, and invited the men to become Anarchista Upon learing the full circumstances of the case, The District Attorney has been con-the workmen proposed that a committee sulted concerning the most effective method be appointed to go out and look up the two of conducting the inquests, and when the advocates of anarchism. Before any such



PINKERTON MEN RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

crowd, after they had been allowed to come Dr. Gladden said last night that the two

still at Homestead will recover, but both

are seriously wounded. NO PROPERTY INJURED.

The Carnegie Company's Watchmen New In Charge of the Works-They Are Paid

The mills of the Carnegle Company, Limited, at Homestead, the scene of the awful battle Wednesday, were as still as the grave yesterday. Where the cannon belehed forth its deathly leads of iron and steel Wednesday, yesterday there was not the least sign of life save the watchmen who

walked up and down the river front The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, yesterday was in charge of its works. The drikers content with their overwhelming victory the day before, had left the company's property and all day not a striker set foot within the whitewashed walls. They knew that they had nothing to lose by staving out, but they were careful no one went in. The Pemickey road, the one entrance to the battlefield, was guarded all day by the strikers, and not a soul was allowed to pass them. The other gates were all kept closed and inside of each was one of the company's policemen. There are seven of these

guardians and their chief. It is very evi-

dent that they do not feel altogether safe. The Company Holds the Fort. Yesterday morning Assistant Superin-tendent Wood issued an order forbidding all press representatives entrance to the grounds in the future. He said Secretary Lovejoy was the authorized press agent of the company. A DISPATCH reporter yes-terday afternoon tried to get in. A visit was first made to the main entrance up at the was first made to the main entrance up at the offices. The chief of the watchmen guards this entrance. He kindly, but firmly, refused admittance. He is a talkative old fellow, however. "We are in control today," said he, "but I haven't any idea how long it will last. I am constantly expecting another outbreak, and when it comes we will do as we did Wednesday, quietly withdraw. We are employed and paid by the company to defend the plant, but not from a mob like had possession Wednesday, but our duties are more to keep out the worthless rabble. To them alone I look for any destruction of property that may occur."

property that may ocenr."

The clerks in the offices at the mills

came down to work every morning, but their work is not very arduous just now. They stay in the building all the time, be-ing afraid to venture out. It is even very seldom that one is seen at any of the many

Rather Nervous, but Still There.

The only way to view the spot where the battle was fought is by rowing down the river shore in a skiff. This was done. Two old men guard the battlefield, and to say they are nervous is not an exaggeration. While the boat was yet quite a distance from shore the guardsmen commenced waying their clubs and shouting out orders about coming ashore. They are suspicious of everybody, and all requests for permission to land were refused. An elegant view of the improvised fort and different barricades is obtained from the river. The strougholds are all standing yet just as they were when the victors left them. The only other very noticeable reminder of the battle is the smokestacks along the bank where the model barges lay. The barges are gone. The burned hulls have been floated down to McClure street, where the strikers' steamer is moored, and are being held as trophies of war. Here and there in the steep embankment can be seen little gulleys made by the oil Rather Nervous, but Still There

sheld as trophies of war. Here and there are barges were burned, after the surThis report could not be verified.

In the steep embankment can be seen little gulleys made by the oil which was intended to destroy the barges. There is a strong disposition in Homestead to protect the works. This was manifested in Wednesday's battle. Bo successfully was this managed that the company lost nothing so far as its property was concerned. Some of the strikers say they would be glad if the militia were brought to Homestead to guard the plant. Their opinion is not a prevailing one, however. The men feel their way about it. They want to protect the company's property so long as it does not in the steep embankment can be read to seen little gulleys made by the oil which was intended to destroy the barges. There is a strong disposition in Homestead to protect the works. This was manifested in Wednesday's battle. Bo successfully was this managed that the company lost nothing so far as its property was concerned. Some of the strikers say they would be glad if the militia were brought to Homestead to guard to protect the work. The men feel their way about it. They want to protect the company's property so long as it does not in the steep embankment can be recommended. The seem little gulleys made by the oil which was intended to destroy the barges. There is a strong disposition in Homestead to protect the works. This was manifested in Wednesday's battle. Bo successfully was this managed that the company lost nothing so far as its property was concerned. Some of the strikers asy they would be glad if the militia were brought to Homestead to guard to protect the works. The men feel their way about it. They want to protect the company's property so long as it does not in the steep of the Pinker of the Pinker of the Pinker of the Pinker of the protect the works. The men feel their way about it. They want to protect the company's property so long as it does not in the protect the works.

time arrives for taking evidence he will be present to assist. A jury has already been drawn, and the Coroner says he has endeavored to exercise special care that men of unquestioned honesty shall be secured. Men representing the ordinary spheres of business life had been selected, with a view to satisfying the extremes of capital and labor. The names of the jurors drawn are stellows:

sides on Wysie avenue.
CONRAD SCHLEGEL, grocer.
CONRAD SCHLEGEL, grocer. JOHN BURK, ex-Justice of the Peace ROBERT MOREHEAD. S. D. WHITE. H. GRANT MILLER, Coroner's clerk.

The number dead reported to the Coroner up to 5 o'clock yesterday evening is eight. It was reported, however, that several others were killed or had died since the battle, but eight are all that have been officially reported. Of these reported there are but two fhat were Pinkerton men, the rest having been residents of Homestead.

The correct list of the dead reported is as follows:

J. W. KLINE, Pinkerton man, aged '5 years, MICHAEL A. CONNORS, Pinkerton man, aged 30 years, JOSEPH SOTAK, aged 30 years; married,

wife residing in Hungary; has this country eight years. JOHN E. MORRIS, aged 25 years. PATRICK FOREIS, aged 25 years. HENRY STRIEGEL, aged 19 years. SILAS WAIN, aved 25 years. THOMAS WELDON, aged 30 years.

The bodies of the two Pinkerton men were prepared for burial at an undertaking establishment on Webster avenue. Each of the men were encased in a handsome metallic casket costing \$250.

J. W. Kline was identified at the morgue

J. W. Kline was identified at the morgue by George Julian, residing at No. 146 Bloomington street, Chicago, Ill., and Michael A. Connors was identified by Charles W. Bidell, residing at No. 80 Bond street, Broaklyn, N. Y. Connors last night was shipped over the Pennsylvania Rail-road to New York, and Kline to Chicago over the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne.

OLD-FASHIONED GUNS.

The Weapons Used by the Men Were Small Fowling Places and Rifles-The Cannons Were Used for Parades and Celebra-

An all-important question, and one which has been discussed rather freely without solution being reached, is, where did the workmen obtain their cannon, arms, ammunition and dynamite. The two campons used in the Wednesday engagement and operated from the north bank of the Monongahels river are three pound brase guns of an ancient type, and are familiarly known as Napoleon pieces. They are mounted upon a cumbersome carriage of wood with a trail attached, and in all are about 5 feet in length. The guns are loaded at the breech and are worked with the old style primer and cord. It is stated they have been in the town for a number of years, and were heretofore utilized only during parades

and upon national holidays. The arms and ammunition in po of the steel and iron workers during the

arrangements could be completed, however, the two disciples of the equality of man, meeting with no opposition on the streets, became emboldened and walked into the

Boldly they marched to the center of the room and began handing their circulars around. Here they met with their first opposition. The papers were torn up like small pieces and thrown into their faces.

They Couldn't Explain Their Position. Workmen circled around them and assumed threatening attitudes. Becoming frightened at this state of affairs the two Anarchists made a break and ran toward the stairway, but here they were inter-cepted. They tried to explain their position, but became confused and told a rambling story, which was nothing but a series of contradictions. Finally the workmen, concluding they had done no serious harm, decided to let them go on condition that they promise to return immediately to the city. This they gially assented to, and a force of men accompanied them down the stairway to see that they

them down the stairway to see that they carried out their promise.

When they reached the street it was whispered that the men were two of Herr Most's disciples and that they had done great deal of injury to the causes of the workingmen throughout the iron and steel mill districts. It was said they had been run out of McKeesport and they had been warned not to hold any meetings in Allegheny. When this was learned by the more hot headed of the men ories rang out "Give it to them," "Arrest them," "Kill them," etc.

them," etc.

By this time they were thoroughly frightened and shaking as if they had the ague.

They were hurried down the street, but not to the railroad depot.

Taken to the Jail for Keeps. They were taken to the station house

They were taken to the station house. Here the apparent spokesman of the two men gave his name as John Powers. He said he had done no harm.

"I did not come here to give out circulars," he said. "I found the circulars on the street, and thinking they belonged to the strikers gave them out to everyone I met." Notwithstanding this lucid explanation here were placed in a cell.

met." Notwithstanding this lucid explana-tion he was placed in a cell. The man that accompanied him was too badly frightened to speak and his name could not be learned. They will be given a hearing this morning The men state that they can fight all their battles without any advice from Anarchists, and that they will not tolerate visitors of

this character.

The circular begins by saying that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and continues in about a thousand words to Carnegle firm. After a rambling statement the writer concludes by advising all the workmen to ray in the mills that of right belong to them. The closing words are: "Brothers become Anarchists."

A MIDNIGHT ALARM.

Homestend Aroused by the News That More Pinkortons Were Coming.

Just at midnight a general alarm

The arms and ammunition in possession of the steel and iron workers during the fight were also an old feature of the town. They consisted mainly of shotguns and small caliber rifies, there being but a few good pieces in the whole outfit. These belonged to the sportsmen of the borough, and have been used only for hunting amall game, shooting at glass balls and target practice. It was reported yesterday morning that the ammunition of the workmen at Homestead had been greatly reduced in the engagement with the Pinkerton men, but this is desied by everyone. They say that Homestead was never better fixed with rifies and ammunition than they are at the present time. Before firing the barges yesterday it is said that the workmen rescued three boxes containing 240 new 16-shot Winchester repeating rifies with many rounds of ammunition for each weapon. Where the dynamite was obtained that was used so freely during the battle cannot be learned from any reliable source. It is reported by some that quantities of it are to be had in this district, while others say it was brought from Pisteburg in wagons or other conveyances. That the weapons used in the war by the workmen consisted of only shot guns and small caliber rifies is very probably irne, as it is stated if the men had been as well supplied as they are now great damage would have been done both to life and property. The leaders my that there is no truth whatever in the report that for conseiling past there has been a number of conseiling past there has been a n sounded from the steam whistle of the

Pinkerton Men in the Hospitals Regret Their Part

THIRTY-SIX ARE DISABLED

in the Fray.

And Suffer From Injuries Received in

The sad results of the strife at Homestead are seen at the hospitals, where men lie wounded and suffering. Twenty-eight of the unfortunate Pinkertons are now at the West Penn Hospital, and a sadder lot

of patients has seldom been seen. There are men with broken arms and disjointed ankles; others with broken noses and cut faces, and many with bruised heads and injured backs, presenting altogether, as they lie in their various wards, a pitiful picture of human misery.

As soon as it was known that the Pinkerton men had surrendered at Homestead Superintendent Cowen, of the West Penn Hospital, sent Surgeons Lewin and Walker, accompanied by Cierk Woodward, to the scene of disaster to care for the disabled. Arriving at Homestead, they found many of the Pinkerton men badly in need of to their wants so far as possible, they brought those who were most badly injured to the West Penn Hospital. Their names

The Disabled at the Hospital, EDWARD McGUFF, Philadelphia, shot in

FRED PRIMER, Philadelphia, scalp wound and internal injuries.

E. A. SPEAR, Chicago, wound in left lea.

CHRIS LAMB, Philadelphia, injured back.

PATRICK McGUIRE, Baltimore, gunsho

wound in left arm.

WM. A. REGAR, 1742 Charlotte street, Philadelphia, wounded in eye and scalp.

JOHN SMITH, Chicago, wounded in left

H. W. McGREGORY, Philadelphia, scalp GEORGE HALL, Chicago, contusion of right

FRED ASBURY, 199 Peora street, Chicago scalp wound. JAMES MURPHY, 117 Boston avenue,

Brocklyn, contusion of head and lip cut.

D. J. ZIEGLER, Philadelphia, scalp would and injured in abdomen.

JAMES MALOY, Chicago, wounded in right

CHARLES NORTHRUP, Chicago, burt in

the back.

L. COURSET, SET Hartman street, Brook-tyn, bullet wounds in right forearm and thigh.
PATRICK McGOFF, Chicago, shot in abdo LEWIS FLAGER, Chicago, wounded in arm

and scalp.

JOHN LUTZ, New York, scalp wound. ANTHONY CALLNER, Philadelphia, wounded in the head and back. GEORGE WRIGHT, New York, badly bruised. WILLIAM McKINNON, New York, contu

sion of right leg. FRED GERHART, New York, scalp wounand contusion of eye. eye and arm hurt. EDWARD MILSTEAD, Chicago, lip cut.

J. F. SCOFIELD, Chicago, head badly VILLIAM H. JOHNSON, Chicago, dislocation of left ankle.
MIKE GOUGH, Chicago, shot in groin.
JOHN GRIDDEN, New York, scalp wound

and otherwise hurt.

Most of these will recover. There is some doubt, however, in regard to two or three who are injured seriously, E. A. Covert being one of them and hurt perhaps worse an any of the others. Scattered at the Other Hospitals.

There have been no new arrivals at th other hospitals since those reported yester-day. Captain Fred W. Hide, David Lester, Russel Wells and J. T. Hoffman, of Lester, Russel Wells and J. I. Hollman, of the Pinkertons, are still at the Homeopathic Hospital and are doing well. George W. Rutter, a mill worker of Homestead, is also there and is in a fair way to recover. J. T. McCurry, who was a watchman or the Little Bill and who was wounded in the groin, is at the Allegheny Hospital and

Joe Zsido, a Hungarian and a striker, who was shot in the thigh, is at the Southside Hospital.
Miles Laughlin, a striker of Homestead.

This makes a total of 36 disabled mer now in the hospitals. Some of the Pinker tons feel very bitter to, and the Homestead strikers for abusing them after the surren der, while others make but little con

plaint.

One man who was interviewed and who requested that his name be withheld from publication, said:

"About 4 o'clock, when we had given up

the river, and we implored its captain to take us down the river, but he refused and went on, little caring, apparently, whether we lost our lives or not. After this there was but one hope, and that was in surrendering to the

"How long have you been with the Pinkerions?" was asked.
"About three days. I live in Philadelphia and was out of work; so when they advertised for men I offered my services, not knowing where I was going or for what

"I have had an experience never to be forgotten and never to be repeated. It was the first naval battle that I was ever in, and

I want it to be the last."
"It has been reported that the Pinkerton men receive \$5 per day. Is that so?" asked the reporter.
"We receive \$15 a week—sometimes more when the job is short and the work danger-ous. I went to Homestead for \$15 a week, but would not go back for \$15,000 a minute."

but would not go back for \$15,000 a minute."

The man who lay upon the next bed was a foreigner by birth. He had his eyes blacked, his jaw broken, his nose broken and a rib fractured. He said:
"I received all these bruises after we surrendered. I wish we had staid in the boat. We might as well have been shot to death as clubbed into cripples and have our faces meshed."

Mashed."

John Smith, of Philadelphia, who had been shot in the left arm, said that he was a watchman, meaning a regular Pinkerton "I have been in the service a good while,"

a man passed an opening in the board the rifle balls came splashing through like hail, and otten in time to catch the men, as my arm will show."

One man made inquiry in regard to the Pinkerton men who were shipped away, and asked who paid their expenses. He said he was out of money, and did not know how he would get home unless some one should assist him. The reporter suggested that his employers ought to take care of him, when he replied: "Yes; but I suppose monopolies and their agents have no further use for a man when he is crippled and of no, use to them."

GREENLAND'S PLAIN TALK.

ioldiers Not y When the Grnegie

And Suffer From Injuries Received in the Thick of Battle.

MOST OF THEM ARE RECOVERING Police Duty—Crith Adjutant General W. D. O arrived in Pittsburg last night to burg on the fast line at 11:54. He at Greensburg by a representative o. DISPATCH. The General was in the best of health apparently, and was not inclined to dodge around the subject which is just now the most interesting to a large portion of LIST OF THE HURT IN ALL THE WARDS the United States the Homestead trouble. "The whole question with Governor Pat-tison and the authorities now is this: Have

Carnegie & Co. possession of their works?

If they have possession then the Governor has nothing to do with it. If the men have possession and refuse to vacate, then the authorities will say: 'Gentlemen, you must surrender this property to its rightful owners.'" At this point General Greenland was in-

formed that Carnegie & Co. had possession, and he continued: Soldiers Will Not Do Police Daty. "That ought to settle the matter. The National Guard of Pennsylvania was not organized and does not exist simply to per-

form police duty. To compel it to do such work four or five weeks every year would demoralize it. There is no danger that it will be called out at present, and the Governor is not coming to Pittsburg or Homestead. medical attendance, and after ministering These people at Homestead are to their wants so far as possible, they not the kind that ran rampant in the coke region a little over a year ago when the troops were called out. Over 60 per cent of the Homestead workers are intelligent Americans who own their own homes and are good citizens except under great provocation. In the coke region 70 odd per cent of the workers were ignorant foreigners, and the troops were not sent among them until the

MUFFLED DRUMS SOUND DIRGES

For the Dead Victims of the Awful Tragedy at the Homestead Works.

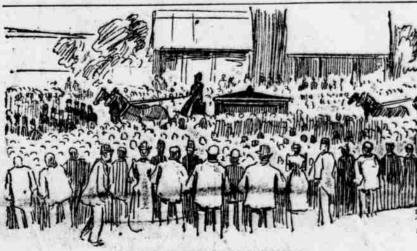
FAREWELLS TO THE DEAD.

Heads of the Carnegie Firm Criticised by a Preacher.

Rev. Mr. Mcllyar Places the Blame-He Reviews the Scenes of Slaughter and Makes Pointed Remarks-Solemn Scenes as the Remains Are Laid to Rest-Men Loudly Cheer a Funeral Sermon-Lessons on the Death of John E. Morris-Last Rites Over Fareis, the Slav Who Was Shot by the Pinkertons.

Three of fair Homestead's precious dead were laid away yesterday. It was a solema day of funeral rites, of tears and of lamentations. Throngs of sad-faced men and women turned out to pay a last tribute to the memory of men who but four and twenty hours before were in the full flush of life, and who fell victims of the death dealings of the Pinkertons. It was a strangely silent crowd these men and women made, as totally unlike that of the previous day as a June morning is to a December

The men were fresh-shaven and carefully groomed; the women were attired in their best garments and subdued in manner. Moans and sobs replaced the groans of the preceding day and order reigned where but a few hours before disorder had been ram-Sheriff of the county had made a strenuous | paut. For the first time since that



FUNERAL PROCESSION AT HOMESTEAD.

effort to preserve the peace, and had been insuccessful. He deputized the members of the militia companies, to which I am opposed, but I presume a sheriff might compel them to serve, until they should be called upon by the Governor.

No Politics, But Princip'e "You can say once and for all time that politics does not enter into the considera tion of this question by the Governor. He does not believe it is beyond the control of the Sheriff of Allegheny county. He believes that official has yet to make a determined effort to put a stop to the trouble, and he refuses to prostitute the National Guard by having it do police duty. If it is called upon it will be used only to quell open distur ban ees and not to keep men in or out of the

"The Governor has received as many, or, ! believe, more messages, from Alleghen, county stating that the Sheriff has not ye exerted his full power, and that the militia is not needed, than he has asked for the militis. It is a notable fact that not a Judge of the county has sent a message either for or against calling out the National Guard. This is a big county with a population of over half a million neople, and it will be a curious thing if it canno handle a disturbance like the present. It has not become a riot like that of '77."

The Pinkertons Have Had Enough, "What do you think of the fight with the Pinkertons ?"

"It was a well planned raid, but like many another well planned scheme it failed to connect. It Mr. Frick had succeeded in rushing those men into the works he would have been lauded as showing great generalship in completely outgeneraling the workers, but as it turned out the work-

ers bagged Mr. Frick." "Are you opposed to the employment o Pinkerton men?

"Well, I don't believe they will care about going back to Homestead very soon. They have been taught a lesson they are not likely to torget for some time."
"Do you intend to visit Homestead?"

"Do you intend to visit Homestead?"
"I may go up to-morrow afternoon. My visit to Pittsburg is strictly on private business and has no connection whatever with the present trouble. I was in Harrisburg all of last week as I believed there might be some trouble and wanted to be near headquarters. Saturday I came to Pittsburg and looked over the ground. This talk about Philadelphia troops being likely to be ordered out is all nonsense. There are surely enough good men in the Second Brigade, composed of Western regiments, to put down any outbreak that would occur.

"ants the Sh-riff to Act.

" ants the Sheriff to Act. "Wait till the Sheriff has exerted himself and then there will be plenty of time to talk about troops. It might have been a good plan if he had taken the offer of the locked-out men to furnish deputies from among their number to guard the works. It locks as though his action on the day before the arrival of the Pinkertons was only a ruse to cover the advance of the Pinkertons on Carnegie's works. This may not be so, of course, but it looks that way. Who ever heard of a Sheriff sending out notices to citizens to appear and serve as deputies. When a Sheriff comes up to you, plats his hand on your shoulder, and says, 'Code,' you obey; but when you get a letter 't is different, and you feel indifferent about it. "Wait till the Sheriff has exerted himself

"I have been in the service a good while,"
he continued, "but I never saw such determined, blood-thirsty people as those of
Homestead. This is the first time that the
Pinkerton men ever failed in an undertaking, but I guess they haven't had much
experience in the marine business. There are
good marksmen at Homestead. Every time

"Cod.e, you obey; but when you get a fetter it is different, and you feel indifferent
about it.

"There are several ways of doing a good
many things, and some ways have more
force than others," the General concluded,
as he waved a "good-night" and started for
the Seventh Avenue.

terrible battle on the river front the people seemed to realize the awful ordeal through which they had passed. The awful solemnity of death had soothed them, and for the time being, universal sorrow drove from their minds all thoughts of else. It was difficult to believe that the tear-stained faces gathered about the coffins of John E. Morris, Silas Wain and Peter Fareis belonged to the men who on the preceeding day were engaged in mortal combat

with their fellow men.
Scenes That Were Sad and Interesting. The story of the solemn day is alike sad and interesting. At 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon the somber wagon of Undertaker Gillen, to which was harnessed a sleek white horse, drew up before a vine-clad cottage, which fronts on Eighth avenue near McClure street. A solemn faced man in black sat on the driver's seat. He jumped to the pavement, and making his way over the narrow path of emerald turf, mounted the stoop of the cottage. The door was open and the man in black entered.

The small cluster of men and women gathered on the sidewalk, say him lay a wreath of fragrant white roses on the lid of of the cloth-covered coffin which stood on its two wooden supporters at the end of the passageway. Then these envious eyes watched him as he spoke a few words to a white-faced woman who stood at the head of the coffin. A moment later the undertaker's assistant came out of the cottage, climbed into his wagon and drove away. Then from up the narrow roadway rose a cloud of yellow dust and as it slowly cleared away a hearse decked with plumes and drawn by a team of black horses was seen. The funeral carriage lumbered up in front of the cottage and there it halted. Close behind it came a dozen carriages. There was a moment's delay and then, guided by the undertaker. four men clasped the silver handles of the rose-decked coffin and carefully placed it

The Last Honors to John E. Morris. As the undertaker called out their names a little band of mourners left the cottage and seated themselves in the waiting carriages. First came a dark-eyed woman draped from crown to toe in sombre black. A long, heavy veil of crape hung over her face, but the crowd recognized her in a moment. She was Mrs. John E. Morris, the wife of the

man in the hearse. Following the widow walked an old lady in black; her veil was drawn aside and the face revealed was that of Mrs. Morris, the aged mother of the young Morris. With her and half supporting her were the two sisters of young Morris.
One of these ladies held in her arms a blue-eyed baby, who all unconscious of the solemnity of the scene was "yooing" and "cooing" as only a healthy infant can.
At this juncture strains of music floated up the street, and a moment later a band of himsersted musicians draw near to the blue-coated musicians drew near to the solemn harmonies of the Dead March in "Saul," the hearse and its escort moved

"Saul," the hearse and its escort moved slowly down the avenue.

As the head of the procession turned into McClure street, it met the 200 members of Msgdala Lodge of I. O. O. F., drawn up in two long lines on either side the screet. Down through this lane of badge-de sked Odd Fellows the hearse and carriages slowly moved, the band leading the way. Ten minutes later the hearse halted before the doors of the Methodist Church on Fourth avenue. There was a slight clay Fourth avenue. There was a slight calls and then the coffin was taken from the hearse and carried into the church.

Services in the Methodiss Church. The mourners followed close behind